

**Preliminary comparisons of AIRS V6.6.5 with  
ozonesondes and PREPQC sondes  
and  
Updates on single-footprint retrievals from AIRS**

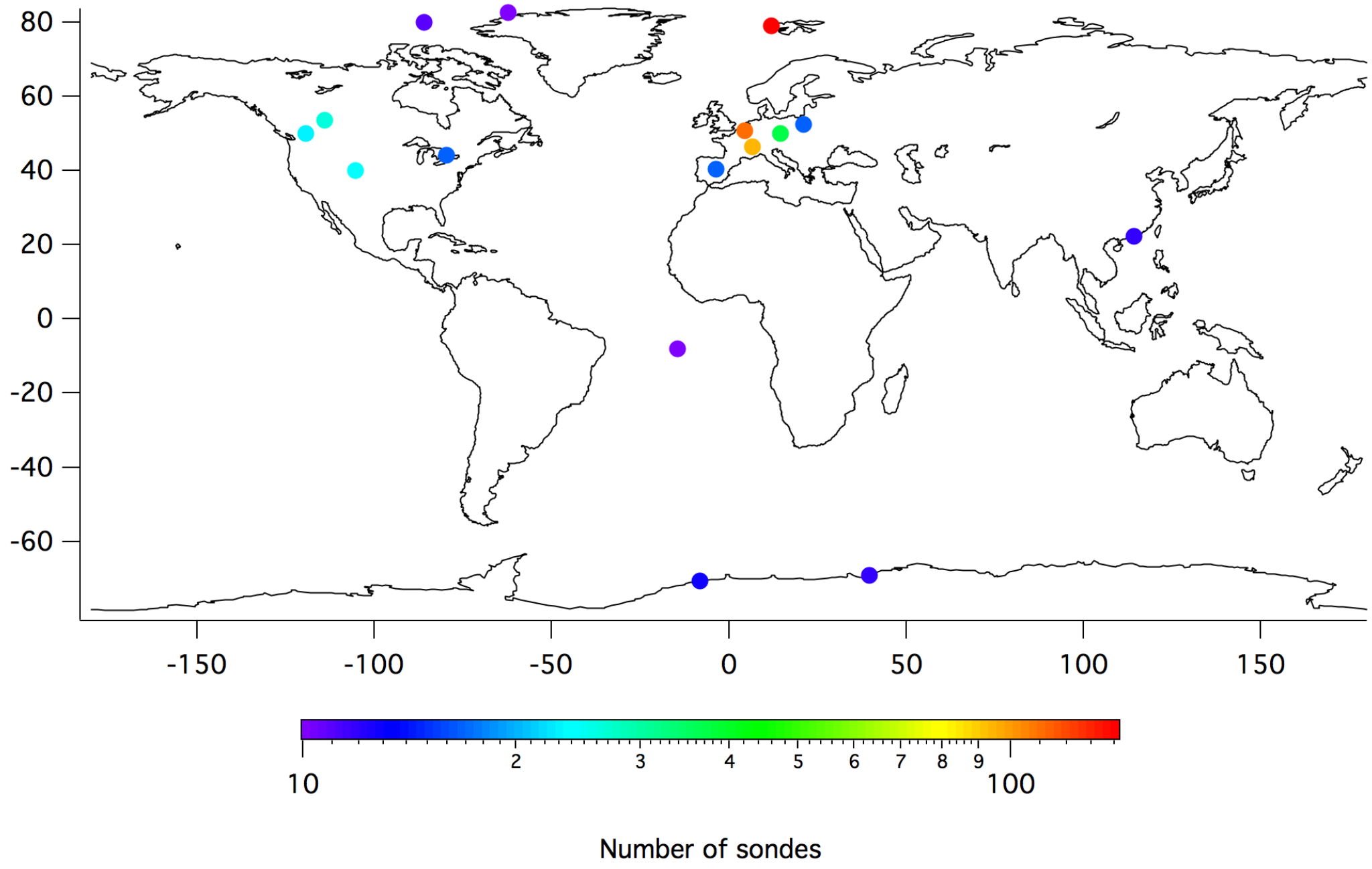
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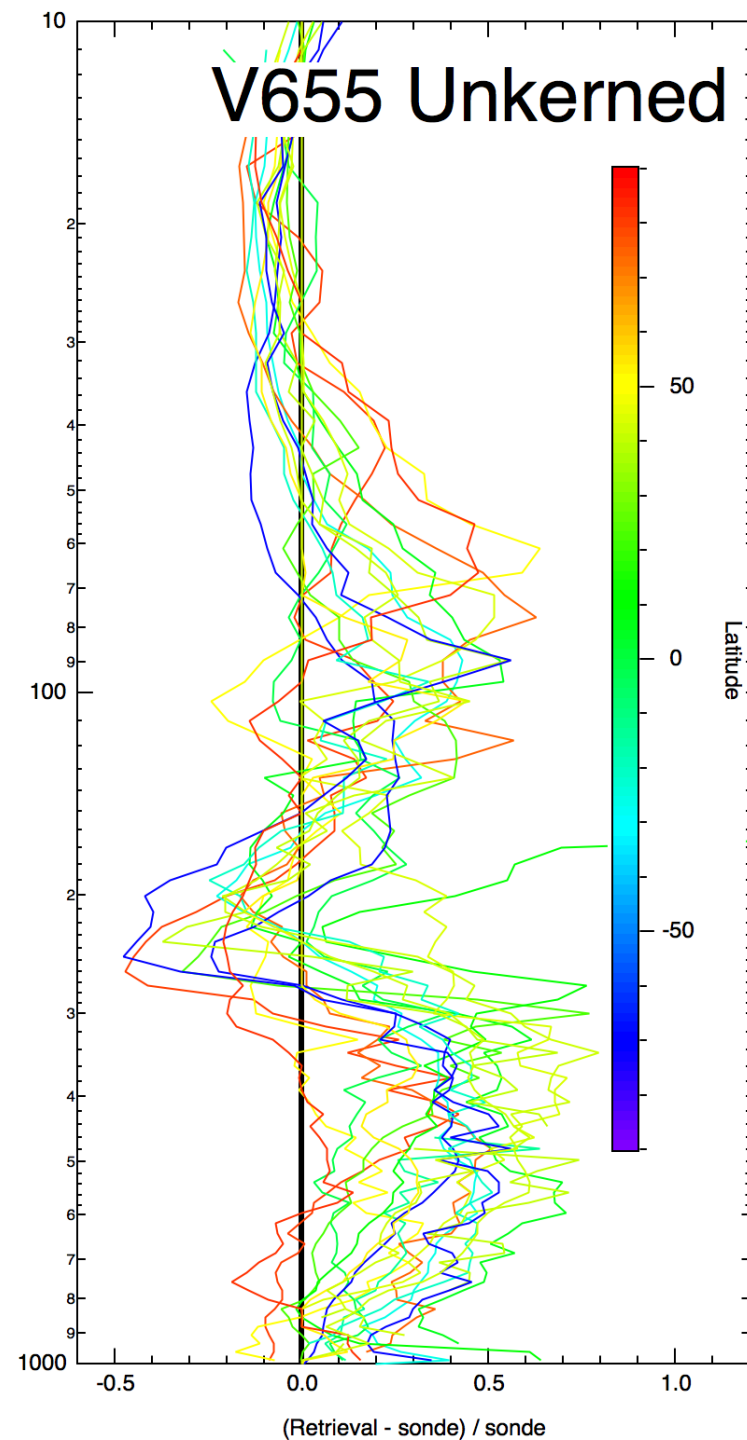
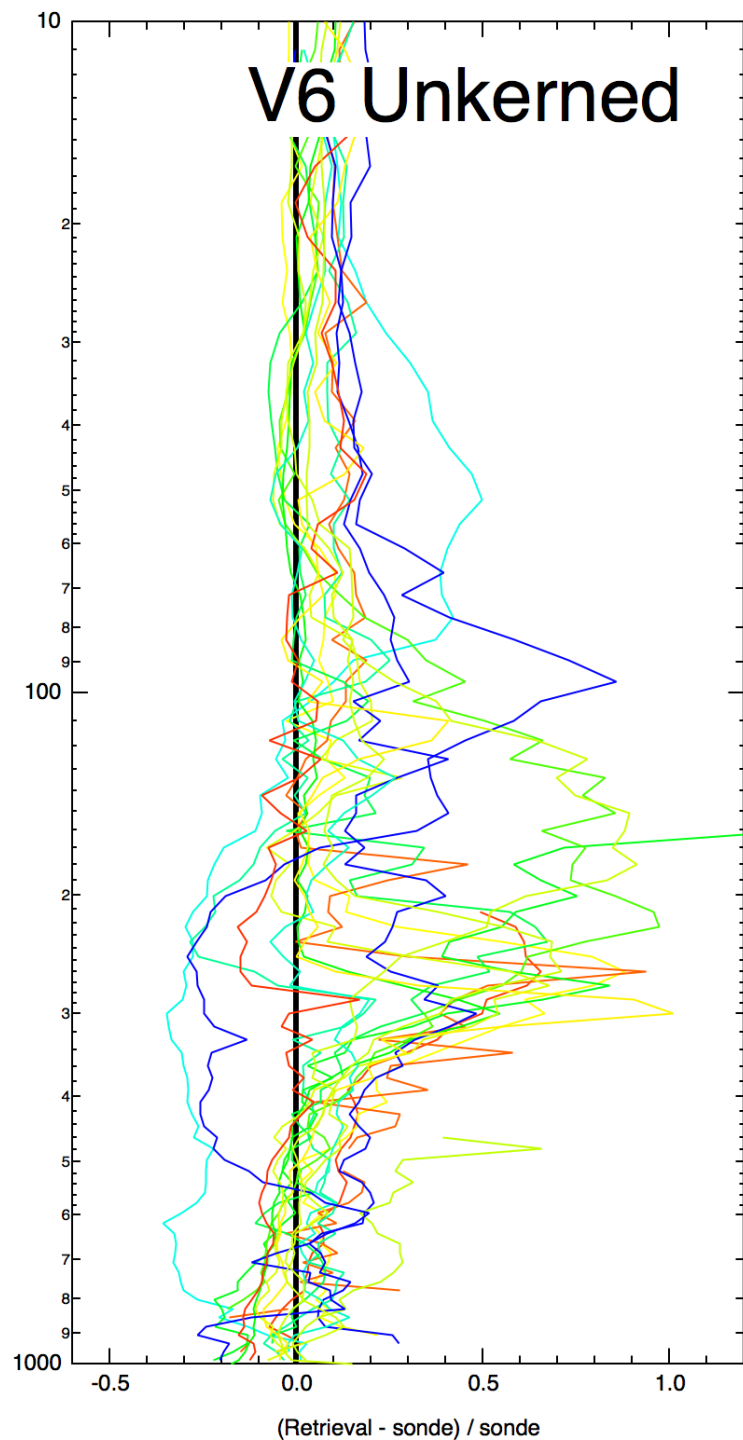
With thanks to my colleagues, in particular Evan Manning

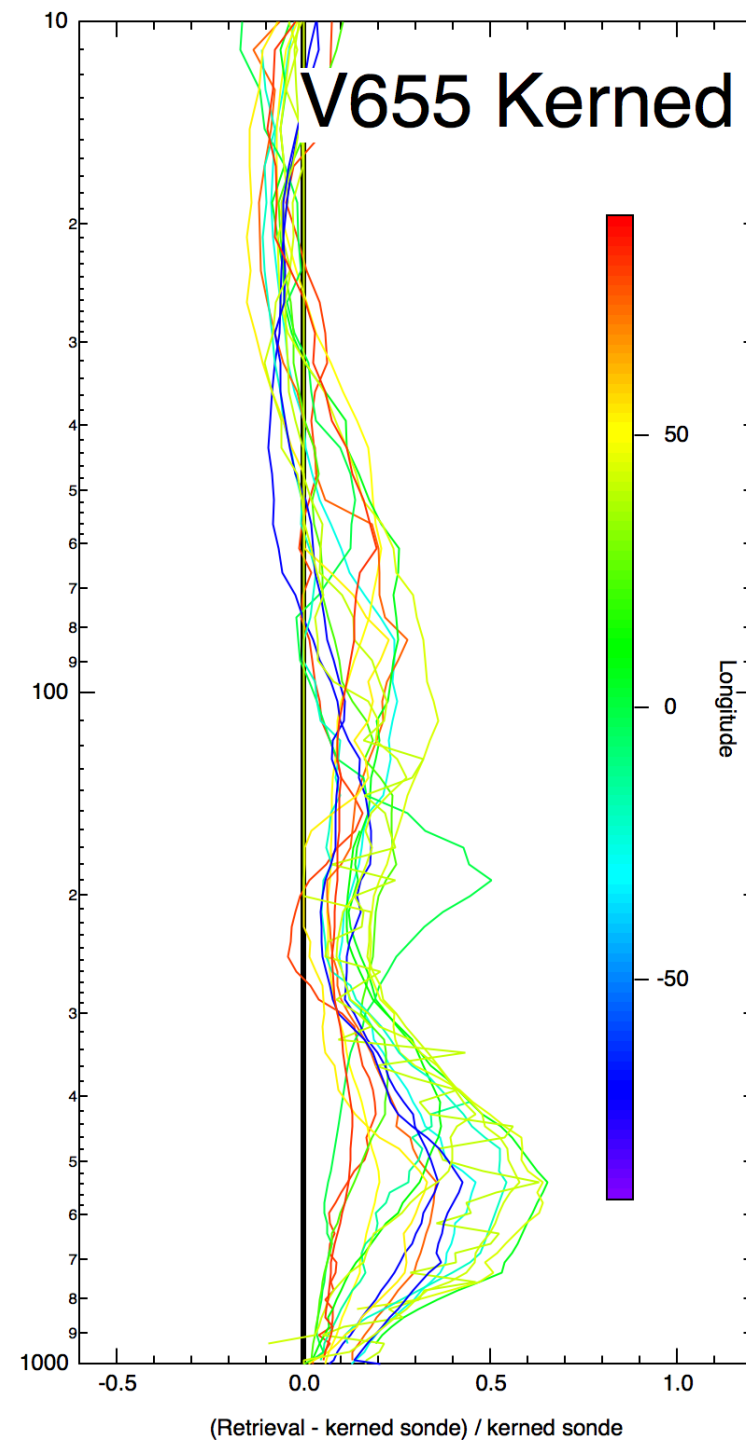
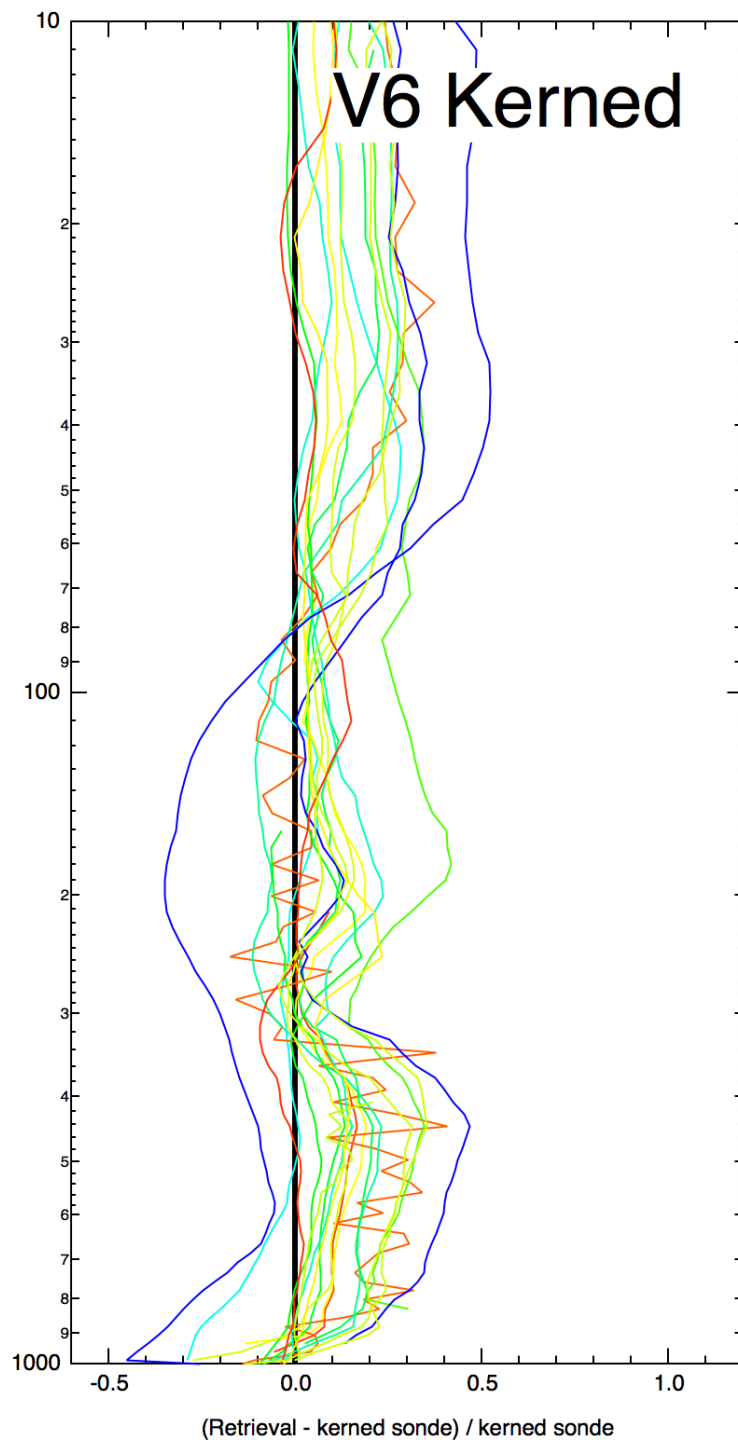


# Preliminary V6.5.5 ozone vs V6

- Gather AIRS V6.5.5 matchups within 3 hrs and 100 km of sonde launch
  - 791 sondes (so far)
- For both V6 (w/MW) and V6.5.5, calculate profile biases against L2 support retrievals using “raw” and “kerned” sonde data
  - $\mathbf{x}_{\text{kerned}} = \mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}_{\text{true}} - \mathbf{x}_0)$ 
    - what AIRS “should have seen”
    - 9 trapezoids in V6, 20 trapezoids in V6.5.5
    - V6  $\mathbf{x}_0$  from climatology, V6.5.5  $\mathbf{x}_0$  in L2 support
- Calculate median bias for each sonde ([AIRS – sonde] / sonde)
  - 5 AIRS observations minimum
- Calculate median bias for each site
  - 10 sonde launches minimum with at least 5 AIRS observations
  - 17 sites had enough data for these last two criteria







# Preliminary V6.5.5 temperature trend vs V6

- Select better quality sondes from PREPQC files
  - Per Kevin Yau's recipe on PREPQC quality flags
- Find AIRS matchup profiles
  - For now, **only for January 2004 – 2016**
  - 3 hr, 100 km maximum miss time/distance from sonde launch
- Interpolate radiosonde temperature to AIRS gridding
- Use AIRS first guess and averaging kernel on radiosonde to create “kerned” radiosonde profile:

$$x_T^* = x_0 + A(x_T - x_0)$$

# Temperature bias trend (January ONLY)

60N – 90N

Black lines – V655

Red lines – V6

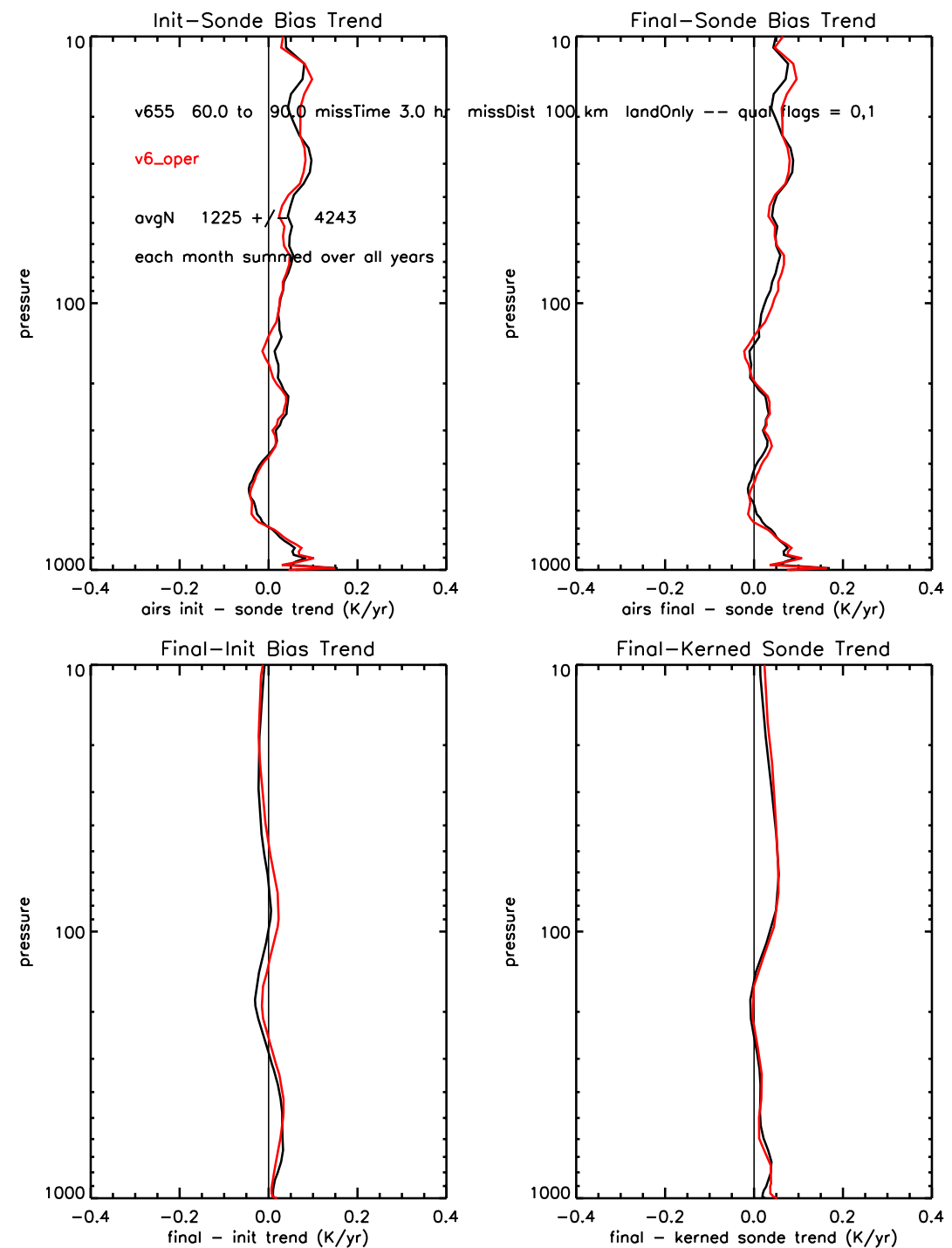
Temperature qual flags = 0,1

Land only

$\pm 3$  hr maximum miss time  
from sonde launch

100 km maximum miss  
distance

(avgN = avg obs for a month  
totalled from 1/04 to 1/16).



# Temperature bias trend (January ONLY)

30N – 60N

Black lines – V655

Red lines – V6

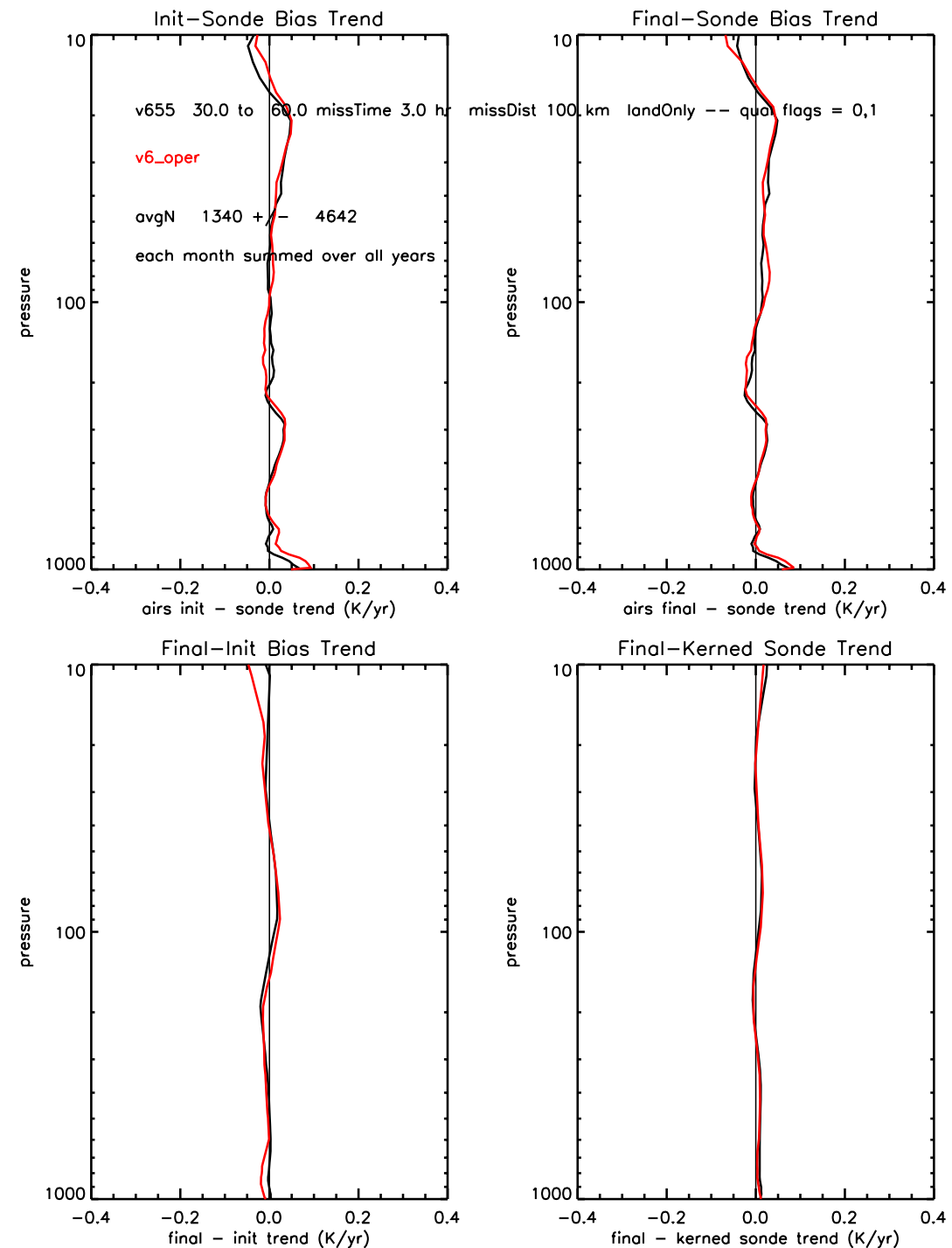
Temperature qual flags = 0,1

Land only

$\pm 3$  hr maximum miss time  
from sonde launch

100 km maximum miss  
distance

(avgN = avg obs for a month  
totalled from 1/04 to 1/16).





# Temperature bias trend (January ONLY)

15N – 30N

Black lines – V655

Red lines – V6

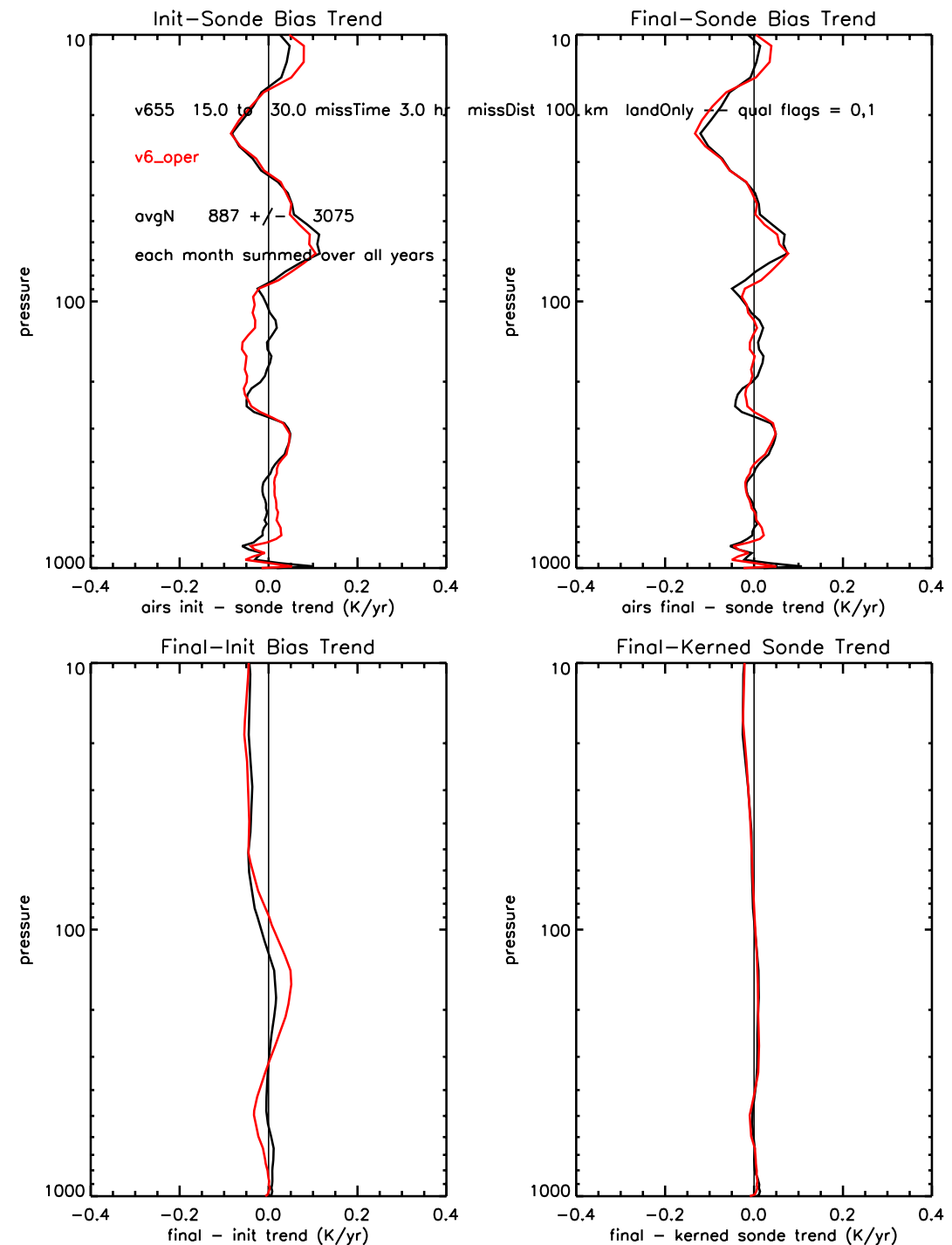
Temperature qual flags = 0,1

Land only

$\pm 3$  hr maximum miss time  
from sonde launch

100 km maximum miss  
distance

(avgN = avg obs for a month  
totalled from 1/04 to 1/16).



# Temperature bias trend (January ONLY)

90S – 60S

Black lines – V655

Red lines – V6

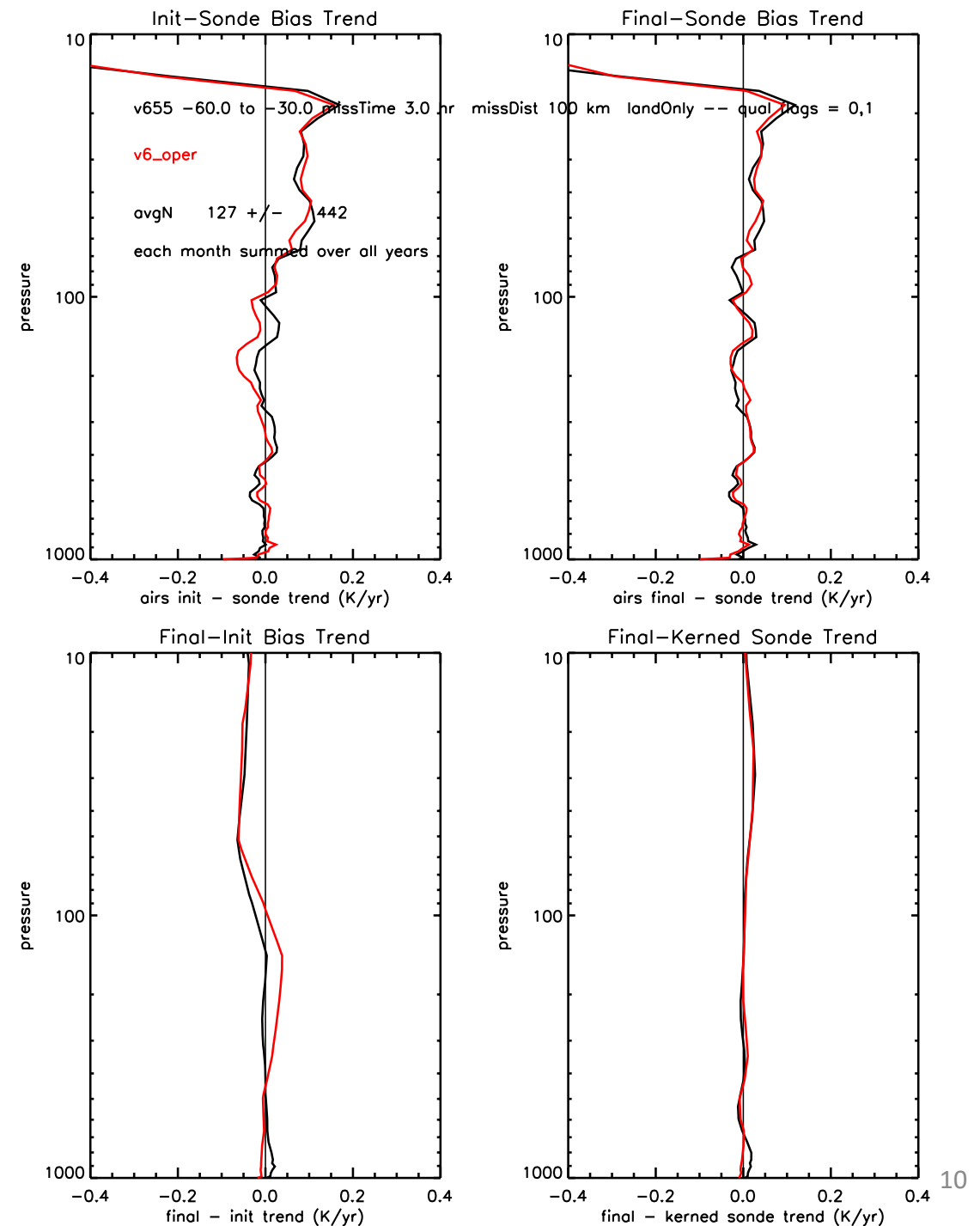
Temperature qual flags = 0,1

Land only

$\pm 3$  hr maximum miss time  
from sonde launch

100 km maximum miss  
distance

(avgN = avg obs for a month  
totalled from 1/04 to 1/16).



# Speeding-up the single-footprint retrieval

Modify F90 version of SARTA to save predictors if they don't need re-calculation (useful for Jacobian calculations)

Use pre-processor to average MODIS cloud data over AIRS spatial response, and ECMWF *a priori*

- Working with Mathias on methods to speed-up MODIS pre-processing

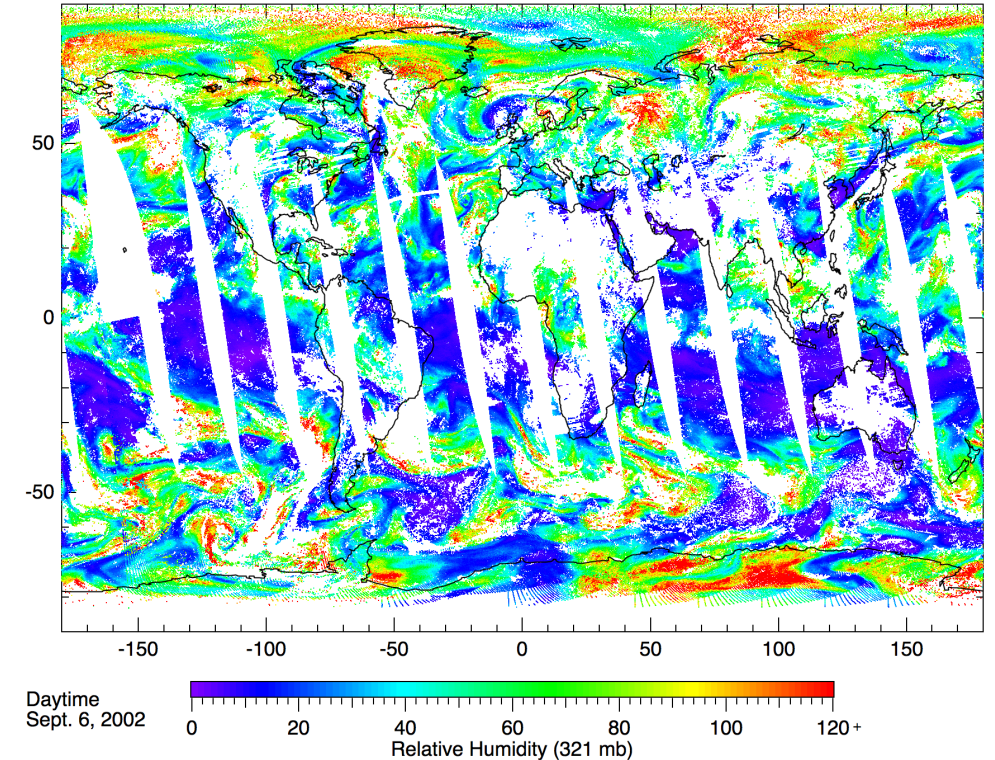
Simple spatial interpolation of U. Wisconsin emissivity rather than weighted average over AIRS spatial response

Use method of DiNatale et al. (2017) (following Broyden, 1965) to estimate Jacobians when  $\chi^2$  is decreasing:

$$\mathbf{K}_{i+1} = \mathbf{K}_i + \frac{[(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_{i+1}) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{K}_i \Delta \mathbf{x}_i) \Delta \mathbf{x}_i]}{(\Delta \mathbf{x}_i^T \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}_i)}; \Delta \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \mathbf{x}_i$$

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Nighttime *a priori* cloud optical depth varies with MODIS cloudiness flag



**Lowers time required for single retrieval  
from ~15 s to ~5.5 s**  
(or from ~50 hrs per 135x90 granule to ~18.5 hrs on a single processor).

# Questions?